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**SIR JOHN YOUNG TESTIMONIAL FUND.**

The following statement shows the total Receipts and Expenditure on account of this Fund:—

RECEIPTS.	
Total subscriptions and interest ..	£116
EXPENDITURE.	
Drafts on London, on account of portrait and testimonial ..	£100
Advertising, collector's salary, stationery, and other expenses ..	14
Balance in hand ..	116

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(From the London Review.)

By the emancipation of the serfs, Russia has just entered upon one of the most serious stages of her political career. She seems to feel the necessity of reëstablishing a national edifice with new foundations; she feels naturally bound together during many centuries. She is meditating in silence, is studying herself, as it were, after having studied the other States of Europe, in order to take her place, and be on a level with modern ideas and progress. The history of Russia up to the present time is almost a blank to us. Our ordinary histories of Russia deal only with bare facts and dates, which are common to European history; while scarcely an effort has been made to trace those social and economic changes which have been and are now making a new truth of the old community in this immense country. The people, hardest-enterprising, and full of vitality, have only just attained, in their onward movement, the first landmark designated by Peter I., Catherine II., and Nicholas. The oligarchy is destroyed; it now remains with Alexander II., who has just emancipated the people, to complete his noble task, by giving to the Russian peasantry the means of instruction and to strengthen and fortify in them the fertile element of Slavonic civilisation—a civilisation quite new, and diametrically opposed to Roman civilisation.

Russia, the land of the "truth of the community." In order that the English reader may the more readily understand the position of affairs in Russia, and be enabled to study the drift of such new proposals in social organisation as seem to us to be inevitable, we venture to note down here some details concerning the radical fact of Russian institutions—the "community" or association of persons for the appointment and regulation of land-tenures.

The right of voting belongs to every man in the community who has attained his majority. Every Russian arrives at manhood takes part in Russia. The townsmen, the village men, all have "universality of citizens;" he has no constitutive and a deliberative voice at once for all affairs belonging to interior administration, the relations or connection with neighbouring communities, as well as in the elections; but he in his turn is obliged to submit to do the duties imposed upon him by the decision of the assembly. The foregoing is, in brief terms, an explanation of the fundamental regulation that rules and governs all Slavonic communities. The community possesses the land, and distributes it to its members to have the use of it.

The towns and villages, the society may in Russia, "the utilisation of the land," arises from three to seven years, according to the different localities and the alternation of crops. The kitchen gardens, haylofts, granaries, and all other out-houses constitute the property of the habitation. Besides all this, each member has his appropriate part of the fields and woods. As far as regards pasture and waste land, it is common to all; all the peasant send their cattle to graze there. They do their best to increase the number of their cattle, this being the most fertile productions of Russian agriculture. The cow, the horse, the sheep, the burden, and horned cattle, the implements of husbandry, the house of habitation, and its dependencies, constitute the property of each household. The land is divided and given to couples (husband and wife), so the more couples there are, the smaller are the portions of ground, and vice versa. The whole explanation of property in Russia is contained in what we have said above; the land alone is the exclusive property of the community; everything else, of whatever nature or form it may be, is individual property. The result is that every kind of personal estate, land, can be transmitted. It is not our business to discuss the reasons for or against an institution of this kind, or its value; we simply state the fact. Each member of the community is proprietor (to all intents and purposes) on this one condition, that he shall not transmit to his descendants his territorial possessions, which others obtain in their turn when they arrive at the age of manhood, when physical strength renders labour possible, and then they obtain it as a right. This right, we have seen before, is completely alienable, so that a proletry is completely unknown in the peasant world; a peasant may leave his village, go where he chooses, his portion of land cannot be taken from him; he may let it, or leave it uncultured or unutilised; no one has a right to interfere, so long as he does not sell or burden it with mortgages. Very often the want of territory or an increase of population produces the effect that may be seen in a beehive when a young swarm comes out; they leave the old home, and fly away to another spot where they can more easily find room and food. Thus with whole villages; the community and spot chosen they constitute the community, and basis of life before, and sometimes they constitute a society of labouring workmen, which is one of the logical consequences of the community. It is not the place that gave the peasant birth that attracts him, but the persons who dwell there. When a village gives itself up to the practice of a particular industry, it is the spirit of the community that directs its efforts; a workman taking work separately is an exception. The whole association engages to work, and will leave that work immediately if the "council" of the community declares that the work is unprofitable, or that the results it offers are uncertain.

The spirit of community among the Russian people has not been destroyed by slavery, nor by the privileges of the Lords, nor by the frequent and lawless maraudings of administrators, and still less by the loss of power and despotism. Tyranny is possible in single instances—with the community never. An individual may become a victim; the community is always respected. The community is a terror to all landowners; they see that it persists, that it is not to be done away with; it is the corner-stone of the Czar's authority, who considers himself the first member of the great Russian community. While crushing the liberties and the franchises of the ancient States of Poland and Pskoff; while destroying the oligarchy, decimating the nobles, and putting down aristocratical surrections, the Czars of Moscow allowed themselves to encroach upon the rights of the community. Boris Godownoff himself, on taking the crown that had been sold to him by the boyards of Moscow, at the price of the subjection of the surrounding villages, had not the audacity to infringe upon the rights of the people. Peter I., while restoring Russia, showed the profound respect he had for the community. The famous Biren, the impostor and murderer, who bathed himself in the blood of forty thousand Russians, never dared to encroach upon the rights of the community. Catherine II., who gave away thousands of serfs to her favourites, took care in effecting these divisions not to touch the rights of the community. Civilisation keeps its onward course, the upper classes of society are enlightened, and the community remains firm on its immovable and sacred basis. How is it governed? Very simply, by itself. The people

by the majority of voices a kind of manager called "Staroste." If he does not do right, he is put out of office without any other formality. The community distributes the land in lots to couples (husband and wife), without paying in any way into family matters. All that is required from individuals is that they shall do their part in the general world. In the case of differences or quarrels arising between the members of the association, recourse is had to a jury, and lastly to the "Mire." The "Staroste" is the responsible treasurer of the community, and gives an account of the sums made of the public money. The process in the elections by universal suffrage. Each community has its usages and customs respected as laws, and holds each member under equal obligations. Neither dictatorship nor abuse of power, nor malversation, can take place, because the "Mire"—that is to say the entire community—watches over the interests of each member. The division of the lots of land, the regulation of labour, and of taxes belong to the "Mire," and further, it (the "Mire") regulates the income-tax according to the territorial utilisation of the land held by each person. Rich and poor are completed at liberty to act and to dispose of their persons properly as they think proper. With such elements and principles for a basis, the Kussai nation has already a right to look forward to a future of progress, that future which is now engaging the attention of her most enlightened statesmen.

### THE PROPOSED CHANNEL TUNNEL.

(From the Engineer.)

THE scheme brought before the Emperor in the first instance, and Mr. Bright more recently, is based upon a plan which was made many years ago by M. Thome de Gamond, a French engineer, which was investigated by a scientific commission appointed by the Emperor in 1856. This commission reported on the whole favourably, but stated that M. de Gamond's investigations should be tested by sinking shafts, and driving a few short headings under the sea at both sides. Mr. Low's name next appears upon the scene. Mr. Low is a mining engineer of great experience, and he proposed modifications of M. de Gamond's ideas which are very important. He laid his plans before the Emperor in 1867, and was instructed to proceed to organise the means of carrying out the scheme, and being successful in this, to come once more to the Emperor. Mr. Low then once put himself in communication with M. de Gamond, and that gentleman, like a true engineer, immediately supplied all his geological information to Mr. Low. The latter gentleman next called in the aid of Mr. James Brunlees' practical skill. Mr. Brunlees consented to co-operate with Mr. Low and M. de Gamond. But there was another labourer in the field. Mr. Hawkeshaw had turned his attention to Channel tunnelling for years, and he caused a most elaborate investigation to be made into the geological structure of the Channel and its coasts. At the beginning of the year 1866 a boring was commenced at St. Margaret's Bay, near the French coast; and in March, 1868, another boring was started at the French coast, at a point about three miles southward of Calais; and simultaneously with these borings an examination was carried on of that portion of the bottom of the Channel lying between the chalk cliffs on each shore. A mail steamer was also chartered, and borings of some depth made in the bed of the Channel; what the results of these investigations were we shall consider further on. Mr. Hawkeshaw submitted his acquired information to MM. Michel Chevalier and Pauline Talabot, and the three gentlemen decided to co-operate with M. de Gamond, Mr. Low, and Mr. Brunlees. Thus, then, the proposal brought before the Emperor was fully supported by an almost unequalled array of engineering talent, of the six eminent engineers engaged three being French and three being English.

The next step consisted in the preparation of a report by the engineers, which was laid before a French commission, consisting of MM. C. Combes, president; Kleitz, A. Couprout des Bois, D. de la Roche Poncie, E. de Hennezel, L. Lalanne, and A. de Lapparent, secretary. Their report was read and adopted at the sitting of the 2nd March, 1869. The interview with Mr. Bright, which we have mentioned, brings the history of the Channel tunnel scheme down to the present moment. We have now to show what are the results arrived at by the engineers on their own hand, and the Imperial commission on the other.

The most important of all the important questions connected with the Channel tunnel is the nature of the ground to be traversed. If this be not too difficult of excavation, and fairly water-tight, it may be laid down with safety that there is nothing to prevent the construction of a tunnel at a reasonable cost. The only investigations intended to satisfactorily settle this question are those of M. de Gamond and Mr. Hawkeshaw; and the last are unquestionably the more valuable of the two. This gentleman's boring on the English coast, before referred to, was satisfactorily completed last year. It was carried through the chalk into the greensand at a depth of 500 feet below high water. The boring on the French coast was continued from the surface to a point about 200 feet below high water. It passed through the chalk into the lower or grey chalk. This also was completed at the end of last year. It was Mr. Hawkeshaw's intention to have carried the boring entirely through the chalk, but in attempting to substitute larger boring tubes the hole was accidentally filled with sand and shingle from the top. The results, however, arrived at seem sufficient to lead to the deduction that at the site of the boring the chalk would extend to, and the greensand be reached at, a depth of about 750 feet below high water.

It must not be hastily assumed that any part of the Channel within even reasonable limits will be equally suitable for the construction of the tunnel; on the contrary, it appears that within only a comparatively moderate area is the geological formation the best possible for the proposed purpose. It has been decided by the engineers to be somewhat suddenly, that to ensure success the tunnel must be carried in the lower or grey chalk, which is much more impermeable to water than the upper or white chalk. The grey chalk has a mean thickness of fifty-five to sixty-five yards. It crops up at Cape Blanc Nez and near Folkestone, while at Calais it lies 273 yards below the level of the sea. "In this situation," says the report of the Imperial Commission, "its composition is uninterrupted, free from fissures, and possessing, on account of the marly beds which are intercalated with it, a degree of plasticity which the engineers would expect to be maintained. The grey chalk appears to be very regular—and its surface gives a certain latitude for the maintenance of the same direction in the same direction even where the level of the bed undulates."

In the words of the engineer:—"The principal practical and useful results that the borings have determined are, that on the proposed line of the tunnel the depth of the chalk on the English coast is 470 feet below high water, com-

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The next step consisted in the preparation of a report by the engineers, and this was laid before a French commission consisting of MM. C. Combes, president; Kleitz, C. Combes, des Bois, De la Roche Poncette, K. de Hennezel, L. Lalanne, and A. de Lapparent, &c. &c. Their report was read and adopted at the sitting of the 2nd March, 1869. The interview with Mr. Bright, which we have mentioned, brings the history of the Channel tunnel scheme down to the present moment. We have now to show what are the results arrived at by the engineers on the one hand, and the Imperial commission on the other.

The most important of all the important questions connected with the Channel tunnel is the nature of the ground to be traversed. If this be not too difficult of excavation, and fairly water-tight, it may be laid down with safety that there is nothing to prevent the construction of a tunnel at that point of the coast. The only investigations intended to satisfactorily settle this question are those of M. de Gamond and Mr. Hawkshaw; and the last are unquestionably the more valuable of the two. This gentleman, boring on the English coast, before referred to, had satisfactorily completed last year. It was carried through the chalk to the greensand at a depth of 500 feet below high water. The boring on the French coast was continued from the surface to a point about 520 feet below high water. It passed through the upper chalk into the lower or grey chalk. This also was completed at the end of last year. It was Mr. Hawkshaw's intention to have carried the boring entirely through the chalk, but in attempting to substitute larger boring tubes the hole was accidentally filled with sand and shingle from the top. The results, however, arrived at seem sufficient to lead to the deduction that at the site of the boring the chalk would extend to, and the greensand be reached at, a depth of about 750 feet below high water, a must not be hastily assumed that any part of the Channel within even reasonable limits will be equally suitable for the construction of the tunnel; and comparatively, it appears that within only a comparatively small area is the geological formation most best adapted for the intended purpose. It has been decided by the engineers, and we think prudently, that to ensure success the tunnel must run through the lower or grey chalk, which is much more impermeable to water than the upper or white chalk. The grey chalk has a mean thickness of fifty-five to sixty-five yards. It crops up at Cap Blanc Nez and near Folkestone, while at Calais it lies 273 yards below the level of the sea. "In this situation," says the report of the Imperial Commission, "its composition is uninterrupted, free from fissures, [and possessing, on account of the marly beds which are intercalated with it, a degree of plasticity which the grey chalk appears to be very regular—and its thickness gives it the attitude for the maintenance of the tunnel in the same direction even where the level of the bed undulates."

In the words of the engineer:—"The practical and useful results that the borings have determined are, that on the proposed line of the tunnel the depth of the chalk on the English coast is 470 feet below high water, com-

disting of 175 feet of upper or white chalk, and 295 feet of lower or grey chalk; and that on the Frerch coast the depth of chalk is 750 feet below high water, consisting of 270 feet of upper or white chalk, and 480 feet of lower or grey chalk; and that the position of the chalk on the bed of the Channel, ascertained from the examination, nearly corresponds with that which geological inquiry elicited. It also appears probable that there is no great fault or serious interruption in the continuity or regularity of the strata between the two shores on the proposed line of the line is based on these facts or assumptions, whichever they may be. On the French side it starts at a point about half-way between Calais and the little town of Sangatte, from which it runs straight across to the South Foreland. Having regard to the geological formation of the Channel bottom, this appears to be the only locality in which the tunnel can be run with hope of success. It has been proposed to utilise the nearly submerged Varne as a place for a shaft. But a line run from Wissant to Folkestone through the Varne would also cut the greensand, full of water, and would traverse various other formations besides the chalk. A line from Cape Blanc Nez to Folkestone would be the very worst which is possible to adopt, while a line from Blanc Nez to Dover would be very little better.

The route being settled, it remains to be seen how the work is to be carried out. The only difficulty, if the strata are dry, will lie in providing ventilation and taking away the soil. In the chalk the rate of progress will be determined solely by the velocity with which the rubbish can be got rid of. A multitude of plans for effecting the ventilation of a Channel tunnel have been brought before us from time to time—some good, some bad. In our opinion the only one which holds out hope of complete success is that of Mr. Low. He proposes to drive two headways about seven feet square, side by side, at a distance of fifty or sixty feet apart, right across the Channel. The ventilation will be leading air, by a downcast shaft into one of them, and by an upcast shaft out of the other. Communication will be established by means of cross headings between the two. We would prolong this article unreasonably were we to enter into details. These we shall reserve for another occasion. It must suffice to repeat that to us Mr. Low's expedients appear quite capable of supplying all the air required to the men working in the driftway. The driftways once finished, no difficulty whatever would be experienced in enlarging them into fine tunnels.

To the report of the Imperial commission we have done little more than allude as yet. We shall not do more just now than give the heads of the scheme arrived at, promising that the commissioners will very far exceed in being unanimous, one-half being in favour of the Government guarantee being granted, while the other half opposed the notion. But it is noteworthy that this opposition was based not on an assumed impossibility of construction, but on an assumed impossibility of the line ever paying. To this view of the case we shall have occasion to refer at another time. The conclusions of the commissioners, stated in the fewest possible words, are, first, that driving a submarine tunnel in the lower part of the grey chalk is an undertaking which presents reasonable chances of success; but, secondly, it is possible that a fault may be encountered which will mar the whole scheme; thirdly, that the commission are not in a position to fix any sum as the probable cost of the tunnel; fourthly, that the cutting of preliminary driftways appears the surest means of ascertaining the possibility of the undertaking, and the nature of the difficulties to be dealt with. They almost think, fifthly, that the cost of the tunnel driftways should not exceed two millions sterling. Up to this point the commission were unanimous. Here came the split. Resolution sixth—according to three of the members, including the president—was to the effect that the respective Governments of France and England should guarantee the money required, because the tunnel was wanted and would pay. The other three thought that the tunnel was not wanted, and would not pay. The rhetoric of opinion "that the proposed undertaking appears to be incapable of producing sufficient remuneration for the capital employed; and thus looking at it from the purely economical point of view, and setting aside considerations which the Governments are more competent to decide on than the commission in the present case, at this moment there are no grounds for recommending the acceptance of the propositions of the committee." Our readers are now in possession of the latest and most reliable information regarding the Channel Tunnel.

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#### THE POETRY OF PROGRAMMES.

(From the Orchestra.)

CRITICISM as a fine art year by year extends its steps. Time was when it was limited to a pamphlet form—to periodical essays, or whole books. Then it took frequent shape, and came forth in the columns of the daily journals, side by side with the day's news. This habit of criticism is so common now, that we have ceased to remember that it is comparatively new; that not many years back it was the exception and not the rule for a newspaper to possess an art critic.

Of more recent times criticism has entered commerce; has opened shop, so to speak, and does a fair trade across the counter. By "criticism" in this sense we signify the representative form of several prominent qualities—a little learning, a good deal of taste, a certain copious dash of poetry, including an array of mixed metaphors and a very liberal and extensive use of that attribute which the irreverent term "gush." The aggregate of these qualities—analytical criticism is the current term for it—is wielded by a facile writer to extol the beauty of certain art wares, in much the same way (comparing the infinitely little with the infinitely great) as the wild-beast showman expatiates on the wonders of creation in the caravan; or as the bard, penetrated with the symmetry of ready-made clothing, vaunts the marvellous spring suits of the descendants of prophets. It has come to be an article of faith that such concert-givers on the big classical scale, as attract audiences on the infantile state to musical beauty and glory of a great work until their feelings have been worked up by the rhapsody of one out of ten readers. As children are reduced to pen "This is a cow" under the infantile representation of that animal on the slate, in order to make the work of art comprehensible to their contemporaries, so a large musical society must write on their programmes, "this is a sublime work of Beethoven's," otherwise the sublimity would never be recognised. This persuasion has called into existence an order of Programme-poetasters, of which the Crystal Palace, the Monday Popular Concerts, the Musical Union, the Sacred Harmonic Society, and the London Philharmonic Societies offer unfavourable specimens. Least shaped of all, most unpoetical, and least successful

writers for the Monday Popular, Sacred Harmonies, and Musical Union: these devote themselves chiefly to musical analysis. The Old and New Philharmonics and the Crystal Palace writers are best calculated to illustrate the new growth of Poetry in Programmes. Here is a noble figure which will come home to every mind in this rose-month of June. "Without ever descending to servile imitation, he (Spohr) seems to have engrafted buds from the inspiration of many minds upon the originality of his own, thus furnishing the living originality which distinguished him from all his contemporaries." The horticultural simile is happier than another which represents Mendelssohn's "stupendous symphonies and concertos" as "re-echoed in a blaze of brilliant popularity," and which describes "a thread of melody" in the Reformation Symphony as "opening up the waves of darkness." Boyle Roche's celebrated rat which brewed in the air and was to be crushed in the bud is wholly eclipsed by the analytical critics.

But the analyses are not all metaphorical. Original rhetoric gives place sometimes to the purely Occidental forms of poetry. A passage like this is wholly Western in character, as simple and touching:—"The music seemed itself to sleep in this tone, and the pensive hearer might almost be misled; when stealing upon the silence which amplifies the foregoing deep expression, comes this new strain of heavenly tenderness whispering comfort in every note." Again, the following bit of landscape painting, illustrating the Hebrides overture:—

"The jagged rocks, the sea whence they rise, the shadow they cast, and the silence sometimes as profound; the sleeping sunshine that anon dispels this gloom and gilds the singing ripples upon which it floats—the cry of the sea-birds—the often-echoed slogan of the sturdy islander—the rising of the tempest, and its lashing of the living waters into furious turbulence—not these but how the artist felt in witnessing them, is presented in the magical work before us." The critic from whom we quote is tolerably free from the vice of inventing jumbled figures, and his own simile is much to be commended, when he forms his text. Occasionally he descends into the allegorical and obscure, as where he turns one movement into a dream, and pictures the passing from consciousness to sleep by the "strange use of a chord in the second inversion." But, as a rule, the landscape over of writing represents his best style. Another great analyst loves to adapt his great masters to Lempriere's dictionary; draws parallels between certain symphonies and Greek myths with which they have nothing whatever in common beyond the fancy of the writer, who, for instance, but a programme poet could find an analogue between Schubert's Ninth Symphony and the story of Phaeton. Yet this distinguished analyst finds the career of Apollo's son and his misuse of the immortal chariot, and his disaster, all illustrated in shadowy mystic fashion in the finale of the work referred to. Extravagance of diction could scarcely go further than in a tall piece of writing about another symphony of the same master, wherein "there is a wonderfully touching passage where the horn sounds faintly note after note, while the rest of the orchestra is all hushed and still, as if an angel had descended into the room and were gliding about among the instruments." Are, then, angels of the creed of Babbage, that the presence of one is accompanied by a general hush?

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### BOCK BEER.

(From the New York Tribune.)

THE votaries of Gambirinus, all the way from Munich to Milwaukee, have been holding their annual revel during the last few days upon the most delicious of Teutonic tipples—bock beer; and yet it is doubtful if one in ten of those who have smacked their lips approvingly over it, or one in a hundred of the many who noticed the pictorial and pugnacious goats lately rampant in newspapers and the columns of the German press, is any juster in the difference between the plebeian and everyday lager, the aristocratic and Mayday beverage lately in season. According to the *Handbuch* of the learned and enthusiastic Gumbinnen, published 25 years ago, it is exactly half a century since some magnanimous brewer of Munich conceived the idea of doubling the malt, lessening the hops and keeping the liquor thus obtained five or six months in store; thereby producing a beer as far superior to lager as champagne is to cider, or "Sparkling Catawba" to the domestic juice of the grape. Caliban himself was not more enraptured with his "brave liquor" in Stephano's bottle, than were the worthy burghers of the Bavarian capital with this new beer; and during the season of its issue it was exposed for sale in the "speedily famous" Bockkeller, no less than 2200 gallons were consumed.

For many years its use was almost exclusively confined to that city, and it found such still favour that from May to July in each year it still enjoyed in large quantities by all classes—even by ladies—and no well ordered table could possibly be without it. Various fanciful explanations have been given as to the origin of the name, but Gumbinnen is doubtless correct in saying that it owes its specific title to its alcoholic strength, which made the first drinker stagger about so much like a man who is getting the worst of it in a collision with a goat—bock—that the lively fancy of the lookers-on transferred that name to the beer itself, where it has ever since been retained. Lacambre, in his treatise on the "Fabrication des Bières," states that the season of bock-beer is preceded by that of Salvator beer, which begins on Easter Sunday and lasts until the 1st of May. Common Bavarian beer contains about 4 per cent. of alcohol, Salvator beer 5½ per cent., and bock beer 6 per cent.

This "prince of drinks" is distinguished by a particularly sweet and pleasant taste, resembling that of English ale, and by its strong aroma of malt. In appearance it is clear and sparkling, but somewhat darker than ordinary lager, and has a golden, yellow froth. Salvator beer closely resembles it, but is paler in colour. It is only twelve or fifteen years since bock beer was first made in this country, but in some parts of the United States the "bock season" is already a carnival among beer drinkers. The two last issues of the Sunday edition of the *Westlichen Post*, the leading German paper of St. Louis, contained whole columns of flaming advertisements, in which *bockbeer*, *bockwurst*, *turtel* soup, *bratels*, were set down as the main constituents of a delicious and "gout lunc'h." [*Bockwurst*, the designation is "poor sausage."] In this city the demonstrations were less noticeable, but the quantity of bock beer that was sold (and swallowed during the last week) is astonishing. It is scarcely possible to state the full amount with accuracy, but a good idea may be formed from the fact that a single brewer west of Tenth avenue sold his entire stock, 500 barrels, during the first three days of May. It is the habit, at least of generous brewers, to sell the bock beer at the usual price of lager as a special favour to customers.

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For many years its use was almost exclusively confined to that city, and it found such public favour that from May to July in each year it still enjoyed in largest quantities by the masses of the ladies—and no well ordered table could possibly be without it. Various fanciful explanations have been given as to the origin of the name, but Gumbinnen is doubtless correct in saying that it owes its specific title to its alcoholic strength, which made the first drinker stagger about so much like a man who is getting the worst of it in a collision with a goat—*bock*—that the lively fancy of the lookers-on transferred that name to the beer itself, where it has ever since been retained. Licambre, in his treatise on "Fabrication des Bières," states that the season of bock-beer is preceded by that of Salvator beer, which begins on Easter Sunday and lasts three weeks. Common Bavarian beer contains about 4 per cent. of alcohol, Salvator beer 5½ per cent., and bock beer 6 per cent.

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(From the Orchestra.)

CRITICISM is a fine art, year by year extends its steps. Time was when it was limited to a pamphlet form to periodicals, essays, or whole books. Then it took frequent shape and came forth in the columns of the daily journals, side by side with the day's news. This habit of criticism is so common now, that we have ceased to remember that it is comparatively new; that not many years back it was the exception and not the rule for a newspaper to possess an art critic.

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few provident purchasers keep enough to be able, on a summer's evening two months hence, to tap a "keg of beef," and enjoy a merry chaum-perfumed carousal in the highest Teutonic style.

**WHO KILLED CRINOLINE?**

Most people would say *Punch*. But the wit and sarcasm of *Punch's* pen and pencil were levelled against crinoline for eight or nine years without abating one jot of its inflated self-importance; and when, all at once, without scarcely a note of warning, the bell-shaped form of crinoline disappeared, *Punch*, who may be sure, was as much surprised as any body else. Crinoline is not wholly banished even yet. Women who wear long trains use it as they would use any other means of stiffening or throwing out their dress; but the old balloon-crinoline, which was the absurd form of the invention, has wholly collapsed. The mystery of the origin of fashion in dress has never been explained, although several startling statements have been postulated about it. We hear of a secret committee of Parisian ladies, who periodically sit in solemn convocation and issue their authoritative ukase. We hear of another board of initiation, which is composed of the principal Parisian dressmakers, who also meet periodically to ordain what their customers shall wear. Sometimes we hear that the *Empress* is the occult thaumaturgist who plays such tricks with the human form; but this suggestion collides with the fact that the *Empress* is often behind, and sometimes altogether out of the fashion. It will be observed that all these guesses assume that initiation in matters of fashion begins in Paris. Clearly, then, any such key will not solve the enigma of the disappearance of bell-crinoline, which was first abolished in England. It is admittedly the fact that we in England had the astounding audacity to crush crinoline before being ordered to do so by any body or thing. We assume, however, that the reason is further the fact that our heroic *Queen* was so approved of on the other side of the Channel, and that now French ladies wear nearly as little crinoline as our ladies at home do. Who, then, killed crinoline?

The Princess of Wales? There is no doubt that we owe much in matters of dress to the Princess of Wales. Not within the memory of living man has there been a costume prevalent among English girls so admirably adapted for the display of youthful figure as that we have now. It is altogether an excellent style of dress, artistically fine, and capable of admitting that play of fancy in detail which prevents an costume from becoming monotonous. We do not include, of course, the camel-humped gown, which some women are now fond of wearing, suggesting in this most ludicrous proportion; but the discarded dress with its tight-fitting body, its plain front, its train-skirt, and its tight sleeves. This is really a very graceful dress; although it is likely to lose its charming simplicity and neatness by the introduction of sleeves slit up to the elbow and falling down from that point. Now this dress, and its modifications, we owe chiefly to the Princess of Wales, whose remarkably good taste is shown in almost every article of attire she wears. To put the point more briefly, since the Princess of Wales came to England, the fashion of ladies' dresses, so far as that has been allowed to move within certain limits, has devoted itself to the development of a costume appropriate to young, instead of to married women. It is much better than English fashion, following the example of the Princess of Wales, should incommode a certain proportion of middle-aged women by the introduction of a costume specially fitted for girls, than that English fashion, following the example of the Queen, should prescribe a form of dress in no way suited to those for whom pretty costume should especially be designed. But we have got no further with the question—Who killed crinoline?

Not the Princess of Wales. Let any one try to recollect the period at which the first symptoms of abolition suddenly appeared. At that time, for a woman to be seen on the streets without the usual inflation of petticoat was to mark her out as one of three things—a maniac, a victim of neurasthenia, a pauper; or, if drunkard. Indeed, on never saw any respectable woman without the more or less conspicuous fullness of skirt which told of the hoops within. The dirtiest "slavery" who went out to scour the bell-handle in the morning had her octagonal wires pushing out her torso; the little girls who superintended an apple-barrow had their bits of cane twisted round their petticoats; Sarah the cook had a circumference of skirt which might have, and sometimes did, put her mistress to shame; and Jane the housemaid would not have taken the children out for a walk without her orthodox distenders—no, not for the king's ransom, which was her boldest imaginative conception. Children were made to burlesque their mothers, who had already burlesqued Nature, and wore a ludicrous imitation of crinolined skirts round their poor little legs. It was at this time, then, that, quite suddenly, there appeared in the streets, in the drawing-rooms, in the Gardens, and similar places—a dress in the limp skirts. At a distance you took them to be beggars; on nearer approach you found them to be young ladies of rather pronounced dress. Cabmen turned, and stared, and tittered. Indeed, the anti-climax was at first extremely ludicrous. And the curious thing was that the fashion seemed to have broken out among shop-girls who aimed at originality in dressing, before it was caught up by ladies in good society. Sometimes the girl, bent upon distinguishing herself, had simply discarded the crinoline without altering her dress a bit; so that her skirts either trailed on the ground, or were awkwardly and limply huddled around her figure by her hands. One's first impression was that the girls had been placed waist-deep in something powerful acid, and had shrunk into nothing through its effects of the bath. In a short space of time you found the fashion creeping into drawing-rooms, generally being welcomed first by the young and the modest, and self-assured of the girls; and presently it became so general that none but maid-servants and harams were left with puffed-out skirts.

Up till that time, as we say, the wit of all our satirists, professional and domestic, had been levelled against the fashion in vain. All the jokes, quips, canendums, and even appeals on artistic grounds, from qualified persons, had been disregarded. Paterfamilias was alternately funny, indignant, and argumentative over this monstrous thing, which was burlesquing the natural shape of his prettiest daughters besides subjecting them constantly to the risk of being burned alive; but wife and daughters alike were laughing at the sarcasm carelessly, and thrashing weekly, and continued wearing crinoline as before. The most ingenious tricks were attempted by the newspapers. One week it was authoritative, announced, that the *Empress* of the French had decided, upon relinquishing crinoline, and that consequently, crinoline was doomed. The

that crinoline was going out; and that, at a certain grand gathering, in the house of a certain grand lady, all the guests were in plain skirts. The wish may have been father to the thought; but the æsthetic paternity was of no further good. Crinoline held its own until—until some milliner girls tried the experiment of dropping it.

Some say that crinoline was swept away by a grand tidal wave of common sense. If so, the wave took about ten years to gather its volume; and we should be glad to know what arguments or recommendations common-sense possessed for a whole year which it had not in the first. Theoretically, the absence of crinoline was as conscious of its absurdity when it came in as when it went out. Others say that it owed its abolition to one of the ordinary freaks of fashion. But fashion, apart from human agency, is nothing. Fashion, *per se*, is no presiding deity; but an anthropomorphic abstraction. Who introduced the fashion? In short, who killed crinoline?

We don't know. There are the facts, however, that limp skirts were first tried by the girls in milliners' shops; and were afterwards adopted generally. Now girls in milliners' shops are, as a class, among the prettiest women in London; and it is just possible that the success of the experiment was due to the engaging face, as well as the improved figure, which crinoline brought to change. The sudden change from the full-blown skirt to the limp train would have been especially attractive to a plain-looking woman; but, on a pretty girl, one was a little surprised by it, perhaps a trifle amused, then led to see that it was not quite absurd, and finally compelled to acknowledge that the change was charmingly graceful.

It is curious to notice that the chignon now holds the same position as that held by crinoline. The use of false back-hair has been satirised as crinoline was satirised; it has changed its forms, but never reduced its bulk, as crinoline did; and its persistence, in spite of the absurdity connected with its exaggerated types, is as great a mystery as was that of crinoline. And precisely the same prophecies are made about its disappearance. Within the past month or two several announcements have been made that the use of padded hair had been discontinued in authoritative quarters, and that, the decree having gone forth, the girls are to be seen with the curls on the back of the head. But the hills are still there, for, in many cases, an effective background to the pleasant landscape of a pretty face. That is the advantage which the chignon (or its more fashionable modifications) has over crinoline. There is almost no face which is not improved by this mass of artistically-arranged hair on the back of the head which is now universally worn; and there are some faces to which it lends a quite surprising effect. While crinoline was in vogue, many people fancied that it was very graceful; it is only now, since it has been discarded, that they see how much finer opportunities for skillful dressing are offered by the sinuosities of the natural figure. Crinoline was absurd in itself, and the cause of absurdity; a padding of false hair may be absurd in itself, but it is frequently a remarkable addition to the artistic work of a woman's face. Of course the crinoline will be killed, some day; but the time is not yet.

Crinoline, as Crinoline, may be killed; but, Proteus-like, it is now appearing in another form—that of stays. We should like to know whether the one or two magazines that are leading the mothers and girls of England are re-adopt this hateful and disastrous fashion are hired by crinoline-makers, who find that they must do something to support themselves. Better crinoline trebled in circumference, than the appearance of a fashion which is the parent of consumption, and the friend of nearly every other disease.—*Once a Week.*

PAPER AS A MATERIAL FOR CLOTHING.—The Japanese kimonos and kerchiefs are assuredly coming, if the *Globe* is right. The Japanese have been long and now been extended to long prominent but more important garments, of great strength and flexibility, which can be sewn with a machine, giving seams almost as strong as the material. The inventor has particularly applied it to the production of a new kind of shirt, either printed in imitation of the fashionable skirts of the day, or stamped out with open work of beauty and delicacy as no amount of labour with scissors and needle could produce. The material is really beautiful productions can be sold retail at 6d. each! Imitation cotteons and chintzes for 6d. furniture are also made, at set costing retail about 6s. The material is so strong that a shirt made of it can be twisted into a rope and shaken out again, and will be quite creasing as a shirt similarly treated." There are also table-cloths embossed with designs of great beauty, and a paper may in the end have a serious influence on the textile trade. The new fabric it is intended to displace. Imitation leather, impervious to water, is likewise made of it, and proves a cheap and useful covering for furniture, and even seats for shoes.

ASTOR'S RESEMBLANCE OF TWO DIVINES.—Dr. John Thomas, Bishop of Salisbury, was a native of Shrewsbury. The date of his birth is uncertain, but he died in 1861, the latter end of the seventeenth century. Bishop Newton, who died in 1704, is a date about this prelate. He informs us that there were at that period two Dr. John Thomases whose individuality was not easily distinguished. Their names were so alike, and they were so much alike, that one, speaking of Dr. Thomas, would be liable to say, "Dr. Thomas do you mean?" "Dr. John Thomas." "They are both named John." "Well, then," the interrogator would pursue, "Dr. Thomas who has a living?" "The one who has a living is the one who lives in the city." "Annoyed, but still seeing a way out of the difficulty," Dr. Thomas who is chaplain to the King—"They are both chaplains to the King." Still he hesitated, and he was beginning to say, "Dr. Thomas who is a very good preacher, as to his name, he is both very good preachers." Deeper and deeper in confusion, but still there is a ray of hope, and approaching the disengageable. "Dr. Thomas who declines?" Surely this is the last of the confusion, and the same name." "Yes, they both decline." And Newton adds of these twine, "They were both afterwards bishops."—S. P. W., in the *Shrewsbury Free Press*.

MARRIAGE ON A DEATH-BED.—A Mons. Veuve-dont, a dancer, was shot at some time since in New York, by a ruffian who made his escape after shooting another man through the heart. The wound proved mortal, and the dying man, a priest, expressed a wish that he might be married before he died to Miss. Alina La Fave, his favourite Terpsichorean colleague. His wish was that, by marrying her, she should inherit an estate of his of some value in France. A Roman Catholic priest, however, was brought to the bedside, and whilst clasping the faithful hand of the dying man, she faintly and feebly responded to the words of the ceremony. A few minutes after the priest died. The girl was then married to a wife and a widow in a few minutes is the daughter of a Belfast merchant. Her father is said to have been mayor of the city, and is much respected in the city, and is called a "gentleman." She left her questionable calling, and married the peace and privacy of her husband's estate in France.

THE LATEST UNITED STATES PURCHASER.—The commissioners of Alaska have lately come to the conclusion that the Russians were better than the determination to "civilize" them which the Americans have displayed. The United States' soldiers and sailors are the least of their kind, and it is prominently reported that they have been driven from several villages. It was thought better, says a New York journal, quoting the report, "to destroy the houses, to raze the people, as they place little value upon the houses, and to leave them to the want of shelter." The way in which our troops are killing off these poor wretches, and burning their houses, is disgraceful to the country. Perhaps when Congress meets we shall hear of the same kind of sympathy with the poor Indians. Or is it only when the oppressed live under some other Government











Ken

[illegible]







## FUNERALS.

**THE FRIENDS OF MR. WILLIAM GIBSON** are respectfully requested to attend the funeral of his deceased son, **GIBSON**, to move from his residence, Cooper-street, Waverley, at 12 o'clock, THIS DAY, Thursday.

**THE FRIENDS OF MR. JOSEPH OUTRIDGE** are invited to attend the funeral of his late wife, **MARIA**, to move from his residence, No. 7, Belmore-street, Belmore-street, at 10 o'clock, THIS DAY, Thursday.

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## AUSTRALIAN ALLIANCE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Fire, Life, Marine, and Fidelity Guarantee.

The undersigned is empowered to grant Assurances, at lowest rates, on fire, marine, life, and fidelity, and on all other risks.

J. C. KELLY, Junr., Agent, 227, George-street.

## NEW GOLCONDA MINING CO. (Limited).

SHARE LIST will positively CLOSE on the 27th September.

UNION QUARTZ CRUSHING COMPANY (LIMITED).

NOTICE.—For extracts from Mr. Hancock's report above alluded to, see 15th and 20th, Evening of 15th, 20th, and THIS DAY, Evening, at 8 o'clock, 20th inst.

FATTORINI and CO., Brokers to the Company, Bell-street, 175, Pitt-street.

## VICTORIA INSURANCE COMPANIES.

FIRE, LIFE, and MARINE.

United capital, £250,000.

Local Directors: J. de V. Lamb, Esq., Chief Office for New South Wales and Queensland, New Pitt-street.

WILLIAM JACK, Resident Secretary.

## IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital, £1,945,000. Income, £230,000. Reserve fund, £240,000.

Established in 1803. Losses paid since foundation of the Company, £1,123,000.

Insurance effected on buildings, merchandise, and ships. Losses from fire by lightning made good, and all claims on adjustment paid at 10 o'clock.

FANNING, GRIFFITHS, and CO., Agents, Spring-street, Sydney.

## NORWICH UNION FIRE OFFICE.

Established 1821.—Paid up capital, £500,000. Lowest rates, losses promptly settled in Sydney, 23, Pitt-street.

ROBERT SAMPILL, Agent.

## SYDNEY INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1855.

A colonial proprietary (with unlimited liability of shareholders) insures against FIRE risks effected at reduced rates of premium.

ALEXANDER THOMSON, Secretary.

## THE MERCANTILE BANK OF SYDNEY.

Capital paid up, £420,000.

DIRECTORS: The Hon. Alex. Campbell, M.L.C., The Hon. John Hay, M.L.C.

The Bank receives money on DEPOSIT, in sums of £10 sterling, at 4 per cent, payable on 31st March, 1870.

Deposits lodged for shorter or longer periods will be subject to special rates, which may be ascertained from the Manager.

C. G. DALRYMPLE, Manager.

## THE CITY BANK.

NOTICE is hereby given, that this Bank allows INTEREST to its customers at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, on the weekly minimum balance at the credit of their current accounts.

By order of the Board, J. THOS. FORD, Manager.

## AMUSEMENTS.

PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.

LAST NIGHT BUT ONE of the talented and popular favourite Mrs. ROBERT HEIR.

LEAH.

THIS EVENING, (Thursday), September 23, will be performed the great sensation drama.

THE ENCHAINED ISLE.

Leah—the Princess—Mrs. ROBERT HEIR.

To conclude with the laughable farce of LIKE AS TWO PEAS.

FRIDAY, for the benefit, and positively the last appearance of Mrs. ROBERT HEIR.

EAST LYNN and ROUGH DIAMOND.

Lady Isabel Vane and Margery, by Mrs. ROBERT HEIR.

MRS. ROBERT HEIR, the OLD SYDNEY FAVORITE.

MRS. ROBERT HEIR, the LEADING ACTRESS with the late G. V. Brooke.

MRS. ROBERT HEIR'S FAREWELL to the PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.

SATURDAY EVENING, next, September 25th, will be produced, with entirely new scenery, by Mr. ALFRED CLINT.

From the Theatre Royal, Melbourne, extensive machinery, novel and gorgeous costumes, and supported by a powerful host of auxiliaries, Shakespeare's Spectacular Play, THE WINTER.

THE ENCHAINED ISLE.

N.B.—This spectacle has been in preparation for upwards of four months, and no expense has been spared to render it one of the most brilliant, exciting, and intellectual plays ever placed before a Sydney audience.

## SCHOOL OF ARTS.

HELLER'S WONDERS.

EVERY EVENING until further notice.

Enthusiastic recognition and genuine success of the famous

Somerset Conjuror, Brilliant Fanciful, and Witty Conversationalist.

Handreds unable to obtain admission, in consequence of the crowded state of the house.

PART I. SOMATIC CONJURING.

1. The Catalytic Clock

2. The Aerial Bell

3. The Fortune and Misfortune of a Handkerchief

4. The Witch's Pole

5. The Paper Cupid among the Roses

6. The Fortune and Misfortune of a Handkerchief

7. The Paper Cupid among the Roses

8. The Fortune and Misfortune of a Handkerchief

9. The Paper Cupid among the Roses

10. The Fortune and Misfortune of a Handkerchief

11. The Paper Cupid among the Roses

12. The Fortune and Misfortune of a Handkerchief

13. The Paper Cupid among the Roses

## CONGREGATIONAL SCHOOLROOM, Redfern.

A Grand Exhibition of Domestic and Foreign Goods, at 8 o'clock.

CIVIL SERVICE MUSIC SOCIETY'S SOIREE.

PARSONS, Music Hall, WEDNESDAY, 6th October. More than their friends request to apply at once for tickets. S. M. MOWLE, Hon. Sec.

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOLS, REDFERN.—EXCURSION TO BALMORAL, THIS DAY. Tickets, 4d; Children, 2d. Steamers from Circular Quay, from half-past 6.

PUBLIC SCHOOL, Cleveland-street.—The Annual Exhibition of Needlework, Drawing, &c., will be held on FRIDAY, 23rd September, at 2.30 p.m. Persons interested are invited to attend.

ROBINSON'S MEER-SOLENNITY.—REHEARSAL THIS EVENING, at Mr. Cripps's Rooms, at 8 o'clock sharp.

W. J. CORDNER.

## BOOKS STATIONERY &amp; MUSIC.

THIS IS A LITTLE FADED FLOWER, favourite song, by J. R. Thomas, now publishing.

J. READING, and CO., 356, George-street.

SONGS, 2s each.—Yes, I'll meet thee, dearest, equal to I'll meet thee in the lane; Birds will come again; The Daisy Fairy; Kiss me, good night, dearest; Little Mary May.

Now Ready, price 2s, Dr. Thomas's Guide to Mental Exercises. John Sandis, 222, George-street.

SOLD BY ALL BOOKSELLERS, price 2s, by post 2s 6d.

DR. THOMSON'S GUIDE FOR DISTINGUISHING MINERAL OILS, and GEMS.

BEZIQUE BEZIQUE.

Containing full packs of cards, with markers and rules, in a variety of styles, from 6d. to £2 2s.

JOHN SANDIS, 222, George-street.

THE CHEAP BOOK SHOPS, 26, Hunter-street, and 670, George-street, Brickfield-hill.

CHAMBERS' Cyclopaedia of English Literature, 2 vols., English prices, 16s. J. J. Moore, bookseller, George-street.

CHAMBERS' Information for the People, 2 vols., English prices, 16s. J. J. Moore, bookseller, George-street.

W. H. O'S that Tapping at the Garden Gate, 2s 6d, posted 2s 8d. CLARKE, 23, Hunter-street.

MY MOTHER'S BIBLE, elegantly illustrated, 2s 6d, posted 2s 8d. CLARKE, 23, Hunter-street.

DRAPERY HABERDASHERY ETO.

NEW PRINTED MUSLINS.

NOVELTIES IN DRESS FABRICS.

DAVID JONES and CO. have just opened, and will show, THIS MORNING, an exceedingly cheap and

FRENCH PRINTED MUSLINS, which will be submitted at the following extremely low prices:

SIX SHILLINGS and NINEPENCE, and SEVEN SHILLINGS and NINEPENCE, the FULL DRESS of TWELVE YARDS.

The store are decidedly pretty styles, newest colorings, and good value, and are offered at a discount, and are really worth 10s to 12s the dress.

Ladies requiring INEXPENSIVE MUSLINS for self or family have now an opportunity for making the selection.

Patrons forwarded post-free on application.

## SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

PEAPLES and SHAW.

One case of GENTLEMEN'S UMBRELLAS and sun-shades, light in the hand, specially adapted for summer use, and BAGGAGE UMBRELLAS, and a novelty in umbrellas with grotesquely carved heads on the handles.

A NEW LOT OF LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S DRESSING CASES and JEWEL CASES.

P. and S. also invite attention to their well-selected stock of white and crimson shirtings, choice summer dresses, and gloves, and

the LATEST NOVELTIES in GENTLEMEN'S TIES, SCARVES, and COLLARS, &c.

PEAPLES and SHAW'S WOOLLEN AND CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

A large stock of SUMMER WOOLLENS of EVERY DESCRIPTION, light colorings, fancy tweeds, fancy dressings, plain colorings, silk mixtures, and a large stock of LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S FANCY LINEN VESTINGS.

P. and S. retaining only first-class cutters, gentlemen may depend on having their garments finished in the very best manner, and at such prices as shall ensure future patronage.

PEAPLES and SHAW, 338 and 340, GEORGE-STREET.

MANTLE and COSTUME DEPARTMENT.

FARMER and COMPANY will show THIS DAY their SPRING NOVELTIES,

selected from the leading Continental houses, comprising the most approved

FRENCH SHAPES in silk, lace, and summer textures.

ELEGANT SILK JACKETS for YOUNG LADIES, two, two and a half, and three guineas.

LADIES' JACKETS, richly trimmed satin, Maltese, and Chantilly lace.

From two to ten guineas.

LACE JACKETS, MANTELS, and NOVELTIES, in all varieties.

JACQUETTE LYONNAISE, a beautiful model, without sleeves.

FISCHER, MARIE ANTOINETTES, &c.

VICTORIA HOUSE, SPRING 1869.

MUST BE SOLD! MUST BE SOLD!

The Greatest BARGAINS IN DRAPERY in the colony.

H. R. B. L. L., is now selling the balance of Chalmers and Co.'s stock at 60s, George-street.

Brickfield-hill, near Bathurst-street.

H. B. would inform the public that he has just received large shipments of spring goods, which he will offer, together with the balance of Chalmers and Co.'s stock, at prices that will defy competition.

HENRY BULL, 604, George-street.

ARMY and NAVY HAT-DEPT, the only perfect de made, will not stain the skin; one application is sufficient to remove all stains, and are made lawful for ever.

HOBSON and WHITING.

FORD'S EUREKA SHIRTS, to open in front, or fasten behind, with and without studs. Palmerston 7s, 6s each, or 4s the half-dozen. HOBSON and WHITING.

LADIES requiring Drapery Goods, for the spring, will find the most decided bargains at W. C. KELLY'S Cheap Drapery Warehouse, opposite the Royal Hotel. Ladies are respectfully invited.

BEAT CLEARING-OUT SALE.

Shirts, Underclothing, Stays, and Baby linen, under cost price, at

M. A. HUGHES'S, 590, George-street, near Bathurst-street.

Gentlemen's good Eureka Shirts, at 3s the half-dozen; youths' and boys' colonial-made Shirts of the very best material at 2s.

THE PUBLIC will please observe that, in consequence of shipments of goods, bought for cash, and direct from the manufacturers, we have this 23rd day of June made a REDUCTION of 4s in the price hitherto charged for the very best quality of English Tweed Trousers and Vests to order, and a proportionate reduction on all other goods through the stock.

T. TURNER, Market Cloth Hall and Practical Tailoring Establishment, 484, George-street. Note the number, 484.

Black Cloth Suits, to order, from 4s. Black Cloth or Doe Trousers, from 1s. 7s 6d. 20s, 22s 6d, and 25s. Tweed Suits, to measure, from 22 1/2 1/2.

Tweed Trousers, to measure, from 12s. Tweed Vests, to measure, from 12s. All goods guaranteed.

THE LARGEST and most magnificent STOCK of WOOLLENS in the COLONY is now on hand at 484, George-street, is the cheapest Wholesale and Retail House for Woollens, either by the piece or yard.

Don't mistake the number, 484, George-street, opposite Fruit Markets.